FBIS DAILY REPORT

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L.A. PRESIDENTS SEND MESSAGE TO TOKYO SUMMIT

PA040124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 3 May (EFE) -- The presidents of 11 Latin American countries have sent a message to the heads of state meeting in Tokyo (Japan), in which they once again call attention to the unfairness of the present international economic order.

The message, which was released in Caracas today, is signed by the President of Uruguay, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, in the name of his colleagues from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

The Latin American presidents start by pointing out that their countries are very vulnerable to any change that takes place in the international economy, mostly because of their enormous foreign debt. They note that 1985 was a year in which many of the region's countries made great efforts to adjust their economies, and the results have not been commensurate with the sacrifices made.

Among the causes mentioned as responsible for the poor results of the efforts made are "high interest rates, the fall of raw material prices, and the flow of capital toward industrialized countries."

The cost that Latin America pays for this unjust situation is tremendous, and the document notes as an example the fact that during the last 3 years the region "transferred more than $100 billion abroad," and "that the standard of living of the Latin American population was 9 percent below the 1980 level."

For all these reasons, the presidents of the 11 countries state that they cannot join in the "optimism of the developed countries," despite the fact that the trend toward lower interest rates and the decline in inflation rates are positive signs. The document points out that "interest rates still remain two or three times above traditional levels, and to that one must add the "implicit transfer of resources" to rich countries with the fall in the prices of raw materials. [quotation marks as received]

The note says: "All this means that the massive transfer of resources abroad will continue. If the present levels are maintained, the total transferred will be close to $40 billion this year."

In addition, the growth of international trade in 1986, estimated at some 3 percent, will just barely benefit Latin American countries, because of the restrictions imposed by the developed countries on Latin American products.

The note also states that it is a heartbreaking and unjust fact that while Latin America needs to increase its exports in order to pay its foreign debt, the industrialized countries increase their protectionist measures daily.

It also points out that the situation worsens even more when one cosiders that the difficulties in obtaining new credits from international organizations, governments, or private international banks are practically insurmountable.

That is why, the presidents say, "the proposals of developing countries become more significant," and they ask that "a comprehensive emergency plan be put into effect" to face up to Latin America's serious economic problems.

In this connection, they note that the so-called "Baker Plan" does not offer sufficient resources "to reverse the net transfer of the resources of developing countries to developed countries," or to create the conditions to assure the sustained growth of our peoples.

The Latin America presidents state that the only paths in which the problem can correctly be steered are reducing interest rates to the usual levels, strengthening the prices of raw materials, eliminating protectionist measures, and providing new access to credit sources.

Only in this way, and through a fruitful and continuous dialogue, the presidents of the region state, will it be possible to avoid, in some cases, the precipitation of unilateral measures forced by political and social circumstances, within the framework of an urgent need to defend economic growth objectives and to consolidate the democracy of our countries.

Lusinchi Comments on Message

PA040326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 3 May (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today expressed his hope that the heads of state attending the Tokyo summit will consider the message sent to them by the 11 Latin American countries. The message, Lusinchi said, reiterates our views regarding the serious risks and dangerous imbalance existent in the current world economic situation.

The message was drafted by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on behalf of the 11 nations that form the Cartagena Consensus: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. [countries as published]

Lusinchi added that "in this document we have reaffirmed our belief that those who have been subjected to the hardest economic readjustments are, in a unilateral manner, the developing countries." "Meanwhile, "the Venezuelan president added, "the industrialized countries have continued to enforce their policies without paying due attention to the worsening of the situation and to its social, economic, and political consequences."

President Lusinchi insisted on the fact that matters such as high interest rates, low prices of raw materials, and the flight of capital to the rich countries "must be resolved with political criteria." "We hope," Lusinchi said, "that the statesmen meeting in Tokyo this weekend will have sufficient foresight and sensitivity so that together we may search for solutions that will protect our countries from confrontations and emergencies."

The Venezuelan president also expressed hope that the presidents of the seven richest countries in the world "will realize that it is necessary to search for balanced solutions."

FEBRERISTA PARTY REPUDIATES RADIO, HOSPITAL RAIDS

PY051514 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 13

[Text] The executive board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] has released a communique entitled "No to Violence, Yes to National Dialogue," expressing its disagreement with "the arrest of Dr Carlos Filizzola, president of the Association of Doctors of the Hospital de Clinicas and the raid that hooded individuals staged at 0300 on 3 May against the transmitter of Radio Nanduti, destroying this facility."

The communique also "repudiates the brutal onslaught at the only teaching hospital in the country, the Hospital de Clinicas, carried out by a mob that entered the wards and caused concern and panic among the sick." The PRF also criticized the threats to attack the transmitter of Radio Charitas.

DAILY URGES COURTS TO CLARIFY ATTACKS ON RADIO

PY060258 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 May 86 p 14

[Editorial: "The Attacks Against Radio Nanduti Should Not Happen Again"]

[Text] Unidentified people have for the second time damaged Radio Nanduti's facilities. During the first attack, a group of people stoned and shattered windows at the station's studios. The second time, hooded individuals attacked the station's transmission facilities, overwhelmed the policeman on duty, and destroyed the equipment by stealing part of it. These actions occurred after a political sector, which has been identified, threatened the radio. This does support the theory that the attacks were staged by groups that disagree with the station's journalistic behavior.

Whatever the reason, these actions must be condemned. They are illegal acts of vandalism. It is inconceivable that such actions coud occur in our country, and that they should affect private property, particularly the news media. One may disagree with the work of the news media, but one can never justify the use of force, especially in such a concealed and harmful manner.

The state of law, about which so much has been said, must be respected, not only by a specific sector but by everyone, without exception. Government members and the people, opposition members and government supporters alike must abide by the law. And they are all entitled to receive protection.

If the principle of equality before the law is to be respected, the attacks against Radio Nanduti should not happen again. To this end, the authorities must take preventive measures, conduct an investigation, clarify the facts, and punish those responsible. The police and the courts cannot just fold their arms in the face of such outrages. If they do not act rapidly and efficiently, they will set a deplorable precedent of omission and passivity. If this happens, the immediate consequence will be that some citizens will be defenseless and crime will go unpunished.

Any inaction regarding the attacks against Radio Nanduti can have extremely dangerous consequences. Failing to act would be equivalent to giving full discretionary power to the perpetrators to continue their outrageous actions. This is in no way in agreement with the state of law.

Such dangerous consequences are even more likely after groups of civilians invaded the Hospital de Clinicas to punish the supposed "culprits" of the protest actions under way there. That is to say that the threat of mob rule, which may be driven by political motive, has reappeared although we believed that this belonged to the past. This threat can not help peace. Much less help the preservation of justice. The sooner it is neutralized, the lesser its disrupting effects will be. In addition, from an institutional viewpoint, no one should act on behalf of the forces of order, which should themselves act within the law.

The attacks against Radio Nanduti should not happen again. They impair our country's image and curtail the freedom of expression and the right to have one's security preserved. The courts must take action to discourage them. It is their duty.

'VOICE OF COLORADO' ON FIGHTING 'SUBVERSION'

PY051600 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 May 86

[From the "Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, let us be alert. The agents of the totalitarian and regressive forces, that are easily manipulated by the atheist and antipatriotic Marxist plot against democracy, are once again trying to disrupt the peaceful life of our hard-working people. This attempt can only be met with strong repudiation by all the honest citizens of the country. These agents of subversion are taking advantage of the situation prompted by the international financial crisis -- which affects Paraguay to a lesser degree -- to stir up violence and uncertainty that could lead us to confrontations that, in turn, could lead to destabilization. We well know who will take advantage of this destabilization to impose on us the most shameful dictatorships, similar to those that affect Cuba and Nicaragua.

The agents of hatred and subversion also seek to exploit common crimes, such as the case of the murdered students which is being investigated by the authorities. These people maliciously seek to hold the authorities responsible for this crime in order to give it a political connection. Within the framework of this sinister plot, to which some university students, incited by small irregular opposition groups, succumb, the problem of the salary issue for physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas -- a problem which the government is handling in a responsible manner through legal channels -- does not really matter. These plotters do not care about some international conflicts that affect our country as well as some other countries of this hemisphere, and which the government is granting the appropriate treatment. The only thing that these people, who sow hatred, are interested in is taking advantage of any situation in order to create chaos, disorder and violence so that they may take to the streets to shout, threaten, defy the security agents, violate law, although they are aware that these are not the means to safeguard the fatherland's sacred interests.

This is why we have public institutions, the congress, the state secretaries, to serve the people, to do what the people order, or to respond to their needs through their patiently devoted hours of work, because this is how one must serve democracy: by respecting and seeing that the peoples' rights are respected.

However, the professional agitators who have sprouted like weeds, taking advantage of the country's peace and of the authorities confidence, are not interested in anything of this sort. The only thing they are interested in is stirring up disorder, to destabilizing, bringing about unnecessary changes in the government structure, just for the sake of changes, to turn things up side down as one would say. It is all the better for them if those changes are violent.

Our country has been enjoying peace for too many years, and they do not appreciate this. They want bloodshed, smashed skulls, and our communities to become breeding grounds for terrorism and guerrilla elements. These agents of disorder and subversion believe that through subversion and hatred they are serving a noble cause, but they are quite wrong. Those who truly serve the fatherland and democracy are the representatives of the legally established authorities that struggle against the peoples' enemies: the gang of mafiosi.

Now, more than ever, we must be alert, we must not lower our guard at any moment, we must organize our defense in order to counteract hostile acts that are being organized against peace and tranquillity. This is our watchword of the moment while those dangerous agents of chaos are engaged in their criminal plans. The Colorado Party people will not lower their guard against these destabilizing maneuvers and will bravely support the repressive measures carried out by the security forces. This order must be maintained, whatever the cost, for the well-being of the nation's prosperity, the liberty of our people, and the strengthening of our democracy free of communism.

More than 1 million Colorado Party members will not be intimidated by small antipopular groups that sow hatred and anarchy. The truth of a reborn and dignified fatherland that looks toward the future, is our truth, the truth of Coloradoism with Stroessner.

LIBERAL PARTY: MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY 'IMPORTANT'

PY051348 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 May 86 p 10

[Excerpts] U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor last night held an extensive meeting with the Liberal Party leadership. During the meeting the U.S. diplomat noted that his country is not planning to export or impose any political models. He noted: "It is the Paraguayans who should resolve their own problems by following the example of neighboring countries."

Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, the Liberal Party secretary general, has noted that this meeting "is very important because the United States has always promoted democracy, particularly in this region of the American continent. We believe that at present there are only two countries that are governed by autocrats. These are Chile and Paraguay." He added: "We know that the U.S. Government will make every effort to help our country in keeping with international agreements and without interfering in domestic affairs. The Liberal Party will continue to strive to achieve democracy, because Paraguay has not yet achieved the necessary freedom. The recent violence that has been unleashed against Hospital de Clinicas doctors, nurses and administrative personnel is terrible. This violence has been unleashed against them just because they are requesting salary increases."

The Liberal Party leader noted that in the next few days the Liberal Party will issue an extensive document on the recent incidents, and particularly on the unusual and merciless violence that has been unleashed against peaceful demonstrators. Ferreira Ibarra noted that "all our rural leaders are determined to express their public protest against this situation which is senseless at the political, economic and social level."

HOY OWNER ASKS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO 'GO HOME'

PY050040 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 May 86 p 10

[Commentary: "A Harmful Specimen," by owner Humberto Dominguez Dibb]

[Text] Meddlers are particularly harmful and contemptible specimens. They are those individuals imbued with a superiority complex and convinced that they can set guidelines and rules at all levels. We Paraguayans have recently been enduring the presence of a top-ranking meddler, an individual whose misguided actions have placed him on the crest of a wave where he can hardly keep his balance: U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor.

Initially introduced as an expert in the fight against drug trafficking. this gentleman soon revealed the true nature of his actions, which are the same as those of his fellow countryman Robert White, of whom we have unpleasant memories. I would like to ask Mr Taylor how far he believes his diplomatic immunity can go? Does it go beyond the use and abuse of the hospitality that he has received in this land that is loved by all well-meaning Paraguayans?

The entire country is astonished at the ambassador's visits with political leaders of various sectors. I am not a politician, and I will never become one. But I believe that foreigners who will stay in our country for a certain period, particularly those with diplomatic status, must avoid meddling in our domestic affairs. If we have problems, they must be solved by all Paraguayans. In no way will any foreigner from whatever power be allowed to stick his insolent nose in our domestic affairs as if he were an arbitrator.

And I would also like to ask Ambassador Taylor: What will happen if any ill-intentioned political group risks his life? What will happen? How far does he intend to go?

Hasn't the United States had enough with the Hiroshima and Nagasaki massacres and with the embarassement of the Bay of Pigs, Vietnam, and Central America? Ambassador Taylor: You should know that good Paraguayans are genuinely nationalistic and that we have not tolerated and will not tolerate interference from insolent individuals like you.

You will be "on vacation." Your vacation should begin sooner and continue indefinitely, for the sake of this country. Go home! And let us Paraguayans cope with our own problems. Apparently you know nothing about the sacred principle of nonintervention. Insolent!

GOVERNMENT EXPELS MOPOCO MEMBER GONZALEZ

PY020141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 2 May (AFP) -- Opposition sources reported today that Paraguayan political opponent Quintin Gonzalez, a member of the dissident Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) was expelled from the country yesterday after being detained for 1 week at the police investigations office. The political sources added that Gonzales was taken to the border town of Clorinda (Argentina), where he was told that he could not return to the country.

Upon his release from jail, journalist Jose Luis Simon, chief editor of EL PUEBLO, an opposition weekly, who was arrested on 27 April and released on 30 April, had reported that Quintin Gonzalez was experiencing hardships during his arrest.

DE LA MADRID INVITES GROUP OF SIX TO MEET

PA050249 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid invited the Group of Six to a summit meeting. The heads of state who signed the New Delhi Declaration in favor of peace and disarmament will meet in Mexico City in August. The Mexican Government officially invited the heads of state and of government, members of the Group of Six, to attend the summit on peace and disarmament in our country. This was reported by Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretariat in a communique which it says that the meeting is slated for 6 August in Mexico City.

In addition to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, and Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania, will attend the meeting. This group of statesmen met on 28 January 1985 in New Delhi, India, from where they asked the superpowers to resume the dialogue in order to reach agreements on disarmament. On that occasion the heads of state signed the New Delhi Declaration. Later, the Group of Six on several occasions wrote to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to try to get them to resume the dialogue.

Under the current international situation it is imperative to make new efforts to promote political communication on behalf of peace and disarmament. The communique issued by the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat also says that it is indispensable that the big powers resume bilateral negotiations. The opinion is that a meeting in Mexico City of the heads of state of the Group of Six could help the situation. On calling for a new meeting, President Miguel de la Madrid once again reiterates Mexico's decided pledge in favor disarmament, dialogue and the approval of agreements which guarantee development, peace and international security.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES WORKERS ON MAY DAY

PA021321 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid said today that the country's organized labor movement demonstrated its irrevocable faith in Mexico during the Labor Day parade. In commemoration of Labor Day and the centennial of the Chicago martyrs, President Miguel de la Madrid sent a message of the Mexican workers.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] A brief message to the Mexican workers. Ten million workers have reaffirmed their faith in revolutionary nationalism today. By staging parades throughout the country, they have demonstrated once again to the nation and the entire world that Mexico has a basically patriotic working class, which knows how to combine their struggle for their legitimate rights with the nation's higher interests. In today's Labor Day parade we see the Mexican workers' irrevocable faith in national independence and sovereignty, in the liberties they enjoy, in democratic institutions, and their full commitment to continue struggling for social justice in Mexico.

The government feels encouraged and strong with the Mexican workers' support. The national government reiterates its commitment to continue struggling along with the workers, the peasants, and the poorer classes for Mexico's revolutionary plan. Long live Mexico! [end recording]

Meanwhile, Rafael Riva Palacio Pontones, president of the Labor Congress, on behalf of the 33 organizations that form that labor organization, said before the president that the organized labor movement gives high priority to the nation's political and social values.

[Begin Palacio recording] Today Mexico has a strong and organized working class that can face with strength and maturity the challenges and obstacles that confront a nation that has great objectives and a desire to achieve a higher level of development. [end recording]

COLUMNIST VIEWS ABRAMS COMMENTS ON DEFENSE FORCES

PA052019 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 4A

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "Elliott's Spurs"]

[Text] Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state, is worried because the Defense Forces of Panama provide themselves with funds needed to carry out their social security operations. Mr Elliott must know, if he does not know yet, that if it were not for the capability of Panamanian military men in the face of the lack of capability of certain civilians, Panama would not have been able to come up with the million-dollar expenditures involved in military campaigns against drugs, which have been carried out to a great extent, to cooperate with the United States and help protect Defense Forces units in that country and U.S. youths.

Elliott maintains that the Panamanian Government should provide funds needed by military and police units and points to a need for understanding between civilians and the military, thus disregarding the result of the elections at a time when Panama needs more than understanding: It needs MONEY. [upper case as published] That is what Panama is now demanding from the United States in the form of canal benefits and due to the unfulfillment of clauses specified in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Those millions claimed by Panama would, in part, serve to reinforce the operational budget of the Panama Defense Forces, whose obligations, within the joint defense commitment, are growing as quickly as the year 2000 is drawing closer.

Elliott himself expressed views without offering solutions. As for Defense Forces funds, he pointed out that the civilian leadership should manage them. However, he says that this is a long-term issue although he links this to the vital issue of democracy in Panama. He set forth a number of contradictory arguments as if a group of advisers had put together his statements as a patch-work quilt is put together. He knows well that democracy is not the prime concern of the have-nots, those who are hungry or those who are in the clutches of poverty, and that human needs can make one similar to a mad dog. He wants a cut in funds for the military, but wants them to comply with their joint defense commitment. We have our Constitution and fiscal order, but our democratic process contains long-term adjustments. Take it easy, mister.

Elliott could not cover up the fact that inherent weaknesses in civilian political institutions are the result of times when the most important national issues of Panama were to a great extent under U.S. influence or were decided by the United States. He wanted to say that the historical causes of civilian power in Panama are rooted in U.S. colonialist policy. To explain the collapse of its colonial empire, Spain used a similar argument: Timing is the culprit, not Spain.

U.S. HAND SEEN IN OPPOSITION'S 'CONSPIRACY'

PA051908 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 4

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua]

[Text] In order to be able to realize the extent of the unpatriotic conspiracy hatched by the local traitors, who fortunately have no popular support, and archreactionary U.S. elements, we must refer to events in the not-too-distant past.

Following the 1984 presidential elections, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, came to our country and met with her country's ambassador as well as with political opposition leaders in this trusting and carefree city. Speaking on behalf of his party, Ricardo Arias Calderon asked Ms Kirkpatrick (a member of the Santa Fe Committee), to make efforts so the U.S. Government would demand respect for "Dr Arnulfo Arias' electoral victory," while the vote count was still underway. In other words, Arias asked for U.S. intervention in the affairs of our country. This attitude was repudiated by Olimpo Saenz, president of the Popular Nationalist Party, who did not take long to publicly denounce the capitulating attitude of the top Christian Democratic leader in Panama. This episode should be enough to demonstrate to Panamanians that Arias Calderon committed high treason. However, an attempt has been made here to confuse democratic freedom with license, and Arias Calderon freely goes about in towns as if he were like other Panamanians, most of whom would be ready to sacrifice their lives for our nation's sovereignty.

In its unpatriotic campaign, this small group of traitorous Panamanians has engaged in a number of actions which we will gradually bring to light in this series of articles. However, there is no denying that their wheelings and dealings have borne fruit, so much so that they have managed to convince sectors close to powerful posts in the Reagan administration that their strategic plans for Panama would be easy to implement.

Therefore, it should not be any surprise that Ambassador Davis has brought the following directives in his briefcase: A. To separate the Panamanian military from the country's political leadership. (As if the Pentagon had no say in fundamental decisions in the United States). B. To exert pressures to reopen the Spadafora case. (Use of the case for political purposes). C. To demand an explanation on former President Ardito Barletta's separation. (Show of the State Department's displeasure over the downfall of one of its favorites). D. To exert pressure on banking officials into delivering confidential information to U.S. authorities. (This objective is obvious). E. To exert psychological pressure on public belief that the Panama Defense Forces will not have the capability to defend the canal by the year 2000.

All of these topics must be reviewed, and we (will continue) in this task.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTIES OPPOSE BILL ON TUNA FISHING

PA051438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] There is strong opposition to the tuna agreement. There is strong opposition to the bill on tuna fishing on the Pacific coast among deputies who began their work on 1 May. The view is that the bill contains many aspects harmful to our country, especially regarding tuna fishing, because countries that have greater resources for this activity will empty our seas in a few months. Likewise, six deputies stated that during the debates in the economic affairs committee, a letter from the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge had been received. Reagan urged Monge to obtain approval for the bill.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA SPOKESMAN REVEALS MILITARY CHANGES

PA052110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Defense and Public Security Ministry general order for May 1986 -- read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] Colonel Benjamin Ramos, commander, Military Detachment No 6, Sonsonate, appointed chief, General Staff of the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Amaya Perez, commander, Military Detachment No 5, Cojutepeque, appointed commander, Military Detachment No 6, Sonsonate.

Colonel Oscar Manuel Carranza, commander of the .apid eployment Atonal Battalion, appointed commander, Military Detachment No 5, Cojutepeque.

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Alonso Amaya Garcia, executive, 2d Infantry Brigade, Santa Ana, appointed commander, rapid deployment Atonal Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Armando Rodriguez Mendoza, chief, Department No 3 of the National Guard, appointed executive, 2d Infantry Brigade, Santa Ana.

Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Zacapa, executive, Cavalry Regiment, has been discharged for abandoning his post as established in the Military Justice Code.

VENCEREMOS SUMS UP RESULTS OF APRIL ACTIONS

PA032230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The following is Radio Venceremos' military report for April, a month of victory for the guerrillas. We inflicted 490 casualties, dead and wounded, on the puppet Army during April. Of these, 250 casualties were caused by revolutionary mines. A total of 7 major ambushes were carried out against military convoys [words indistinct] during which 55 casualties were inflicted on the troops.

Your attention: Of the 490 casualties in April, 4 were Salvadoran Air Force officers, 3 of whom were helicopter pilots and were killed and 1 helicopter pilot who was wounded; also, 2 helicopter gunners were killed. They also include [word indistinct] lieutenant cadets, 2 sublieutenants, 2 explosives experts, 14 [words indistinct], 10 corporals, and 2 radio operators.

We [word indistinct] H1-UH helicopter shot down in (Naguasarca), San Miguel Department, and two helicopters were damaged in San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department. According to our data, four military transport trucks were destroyed during April.

During April we seized from the Army 17 U.S.-made M16 rifles, 1 M60 grenade launcher, 2 M79 grenade launchers, 38 grenades for support weapons, 4,500 rounds of ammunition, and an RPG-77 military communications radio.

As for sabotage actions during April, we downed over 100 power pylons and towers. We sabotaged a coffee mill with 7,000 quintals of coffee ready for export; a telecommunications plant; and 9 coffee farms -- on which 198 manzanas of coffee were sabotaged. These belonged to rich farmers who refused to pay the [FMLN-sponsored] salary scale during this past season.

During April we dealt a blow to "Operation Phoenix" in Guazapa, at El Salitre canton, where we seized weapons from and wore out the already demoralized troops of General Borrachifero Blandon. [play on Spanish word borrachin, drunkard, and Onecifero, Blandon's first name] We also list the raid on San Francisco Gotera and attack on Military Detachment No 4 as well as raids on Tecoluca and El Polvo, in the western region.

In April we highlight the significant wearing out of the "Operation Lieutenant Carrona" [play on Spanish word carrona meaning dead and putrifying flesh and Carreno, the operation's name] in Chalatenango Department. We dealt also significant attrition blows to operations in Cabanas, San Vicente, and Morazan.

We also list during April the seizure of the following towns: Gualococti, Yoloaiquin, Tosegal, Sensembra, and Guatejiagua in Morazan Department; the seizure of San Buenaventura, Sesori, and San Luis (de la Roya) in san Miguel Department; San Marcos Lempa, (?in) Usulutan, and the seizure of Jutiapa in Cabanas Department.

In addition, clandestine guerrilla units carried out many operations, among which we list the [words indistinct] amid enemy troops in the towns of (Chorodo) and Anamoros, at La Union [word indistinct]; at Osicala, San Antonio de Micos, and (Salsipuedes) in Morazan Department. Clandestine guerrilla activities were also carried out in (Jutiapa de Cuco), Cirilagua [words indistinct] explosive charge amid the enemy [word indistinct]. The same type of activity was also carried out inside Cacaopera and Corinto, in Morazan.

FARABANDO MARTI ISSUES MOCK COPREFA COMMUNIQUE

PA051226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Coprefa Communique

Military operation concludes in Chalatenango. The "Lieutenant Carreno Operation" has concluded in Chalatenango Department, the main goal was to persecute, kidnap, and evict the civilian operation from the zone. The Armed Forces High Command has evaluated the results of the operation.

The zone has been successfully cleaned of mines and the guerrillas' mine system in Chalatenango has been efficiently searched. Special mention must go to the Ramon Belloso Battalion, Libertad Battalion, and Treasury Police, which defended poles in areas controlled by the FMLN.

The glorious Armed Forces have [words indistinct] Salvadoran people, judging from the more than 200 maimed who had to be evacuated during the operation; this proves their effectiveness in locating the FMLN's mines.

Nevertheless, the greatest success attained with the "Lieutenant Carreno Operation" was the discovery of various equipment and sophisticated materiel, as follows: 1 roll of barbed wire, 1 roll of thin wire, 1 pound of 1/2-inch nails, half a bottle of burnt oil, one [word indistinct] and one [word indistinct], 2 cassettes with music by the Miramar group, and 1 cassette with music by The Gravediggers, close to [name indistinct]. All the material was closely analyzed by 19 Armed Forces technical specialists, who unanimously came to the conclusion that this was Radio Farabundo Marti's equipment, and the guerrilla station would stop broadcasting forever. Unfortunately, all the material examined by the 19 specialists was sent to the laboratories that the gringos have in Panama, on a C-47 airplane that exploded 2 minutes after takeoff from the Ilopango Military Airport on 1 May 1986. It is still impossible to determine if the mentioned equipment had anything to do with the explosion that caused the airplane accident.

Peace is our goal.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S CASTILLO ON DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

PA060010 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount has said that dialogue is an imperative to resolve the Central American conflict in overall terms and the problems of political violence in each of the countries of the area, which are in turmoil as a result of these problems.

[Begin recording] We believe dialogue is imperative. Understanding must be promoted. However, the opportunities to sit down and talk [words indistinct] words and arguments we will be [words indistinct] bombs and deaths.

This attitude responds -- outside of the government -- to a philosophical concept. For us the dialogue is not a tactical element that is part of a war strategy. It is first the acknowledgement [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran people, and second a response to a genuine philosophical condition or concept based on the recognition that reason must prevail over brutality.

That is the framework at this time. I cannot offer more comments on this. We hope that time will play on the side of understanding and that we will be able to find a better way to lead us to agreement and to begin to humanize the conflict so that the nation is reconciled and peace recovered in El Salvador. [end recording]

The Salvadoran vice president explained why the government undertook a dialogue with the guerrillas outside of El Salvador.

[Begin recording] The dialogue process has remained open on the government's side. We have a problem of methodology.

The dialogue is taken and felt by the Salvadoran people as an element that is highly reliable and almost -- I would dare say -- as the final instrument of understanding, in which reason will prevail over violence. Therefore, we must handle it very cautiously because talks or dialogue that in themselves create great expectations, cannot run the risk of producing negative results, and that instead of advancing toward measures of agreement and of humanization of the conflict in El Salvador, will turn into war harangues and demands that are absolutely impossible to meet. This creates frustration and despair. We cannot lend ourselves or agree to this.

The government has thus set forth a methodology for work that is very simple. It includes the holding of a number of private negotiations rounds. This implies agendaless meetings with no time limits, the holding of as many meetings as are necessary -- meetings that will not create expectations because they will not produce an impact in the press or be sensationalistic, but that will allow the parties to advance in a serious search for points of agreement. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER EVALUATES GUERRILLA SITUATION

PA060013 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 May 86 p 3

[Text] We cannot claim that the government has full control over the guerrillas, although the Army is working hard to contain the increase of armed violence, Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez said on Wednesday in Esquipulas.

Regarding the Armed Forces support for the Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo administration, Gen Hernandez said that the Army made possible the democratization process that ended with the elections and that therefore it will fully cooperate with the current government.

The Army, he added, is the base on which President Cerezo can exercise power. We follow the president's instructions, he said.

Gen Hernandez explained that "there are various areas of conflict with the guerrillas. The areas where they are most active are El Peten, Alta Verapaz, El Quiche, Huehuetenango, and San Marcos. The rebels have inflicted casualties on us, as we have on them. That is why we are unable to claim full control over the guerrilla movement," he said.

PEASANT COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY UNITY MESSAGE

PA020440 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 May 86

[Paid advertisement of the Committee of Peasant Unity; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Guatemala: Clear head, heart of solidarity, fighting fist. Long live 1 May. Long live our struggle for our genuine rights.

On this International Labor Day, rural workers, Indians, and poor ladinos organized into the Committee of Peasant Unity, CUC, commemorate with all workers of Guatemala and the world the first centennial of the struggle of the Chicago martyrs, who with their lives and blood attained one of the greatest labor achievements for all workers of the world.

To commemorate this day and follow this example is part of the workers' daily struggle for freedom, justice, democracy, and peace. On this day we also commemorate 8 years of our public appearance in the country's political life, participating in it in a more organized and determined way. Indians and poor ladinos, men and women, children, and elderly make a contribution in the popular struggle and seek solutions for the great problems that we have endured for centuries because of exploitation, oppression, discrimination, and repression. The reasons for struggle have increased in these years. We have been met with terror and blood, repression and military control, massacres and a leveled-land policy against our communities. This policy of genocide and destruction against field workers by those who oppress and exploit the people has resulted in tens of thousands reported missing, hundreds of massacres, hundreds of villages destroyed and made to disappear, and nearly 100,000 orphans, many of them concentrated in model villages, while others are scattered and abandoned in cities and towns. Thousands of peasants have been subjected to forced labor and humiliation in civilian patrols, model villages, and development centers.

Hundreds of thousands of elderly, children, widows, and orphans, concealed in corners and gullies of the capital, the southern coast, and other departments defend their lives by masking their language and dress so as not to be persecuted, made to disappear, tortured, and murdered. Outside our borders, nearly 100,000 refugee peasants continue to defend their lives and dignity because there are no guarantees for them to return to their homes and communities, so that their lives and dignity can be respected and they are not forced to join the civilian patrols, model villages, and development centers. In our country's mountains, thousands of peasants, despite the difficult living conditions and the constant criminal offensives they suffer, organize and cultivate a rebel spirit to resist and defend their lives.

They set an example of struggle and dignity for us because they have managed to live without humiliation and without being subjected to civilian patrols, model villages, development centers, and the government's deception and false promises. In the model villages and development centers there is neither work nor sufficient money to buy even a bundle of straw. Thousands of children beg to at least be able to eat a piece of tortilla. In order to go to work in the coastal clinics, one must pay for the civilian patrols, be searched, and submit to being interrogated without having committed any crime. We only want to live and work. The prices of fertilizers, machetes, and hoes have risen too high, as have those of food, medicine, etc. We are controlled and forced only to till the land and plant corn. We cannot pray or officiate masses without controls or threats.

Searches, slander, threats, and forced labor prevail. Everywhere in our country, our people continue to be killed through hunger, malnutrition, kidnappings, and murder. Repression has not ceased even during the past few months. The only change has been that now it is more selective. There is no respect for human rights in our country. This entire situation is more difficult in the model villages and development centers. We experience it everywhere, although it is not mentioned or [words indistinct]. We have continued to suffer, and it encourages our struggle because this is the only way to change. The people's struggle has opened its own path through trade unions' strikes and popular demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere in the country for higher salaries, the right to work and live, against the high cost of living, for the freedom of organization. This struggle takes the form of demonstrations, pan-beating, land occupation by residents, the activities of missing persons' relatives, and the constant reports about human rights violations and repression in general by Christians, students, and professionals.

All these examples encourage us to make our contribution from the organization and urge the field workers to continue to report the current situation and participate in the popular and democratic struggle. Our situation as peasants has continued the same and will continue to worsen because the causes for submission, grief, repression, and forced labor have not changed. This is clearly indicated by facts such as these. In view of all the communities' demands to disband the civilian patrols and have them return the weapons that the Army forced them to carry, we have learned that the Army itself, masked as guerrillas, has taken towns and even simulated clashes to justify and impose the civilian patrols again.

Since December, the Army has begun to threaten the people into accepting the continuation of the civilian patrols, as the Army is currently using groups of alleged teachers described as Civic Support Groups to force the people to accept the continuation of these hated forms of control and repression. Also, the Army has forced many communities to hand over 30 or 40 youths to train them and to beef up military reserves; it takes them to burn the crops of the people who live in the mountains.

These are some examples of the many injustices that we have continued to suffer. No true solution for this has occurred, and surely we will not receive any except through our organized struggle, each day with more force and determination, to attain justice and democracy in Guatemala. Let us struggle to achieve our genuine rights. Within the struggle of all popular and democratic sectors, we, field workers, Indians, and poor ladinos must struggle for these goals:

1. To disband the civilian patrols, model villages, and developments centers so that we can recover our right for life, work, the organization of people, and against forced labor.

2. We are entitled to see the end of repression and military control in our communities, of searches, and of persecution against our families and peasants at large.

3. We are entitled to work, fair salaries, better working conditions, transportation, and a lower cost of living, which is ever more unbearable. [sentence as heard]

4. We are entitled to till the land, produce corn, and other products that the people need, and to meet our needs for medicines, clothing, working tools, and other things. Let us struggle for fair prices for our agricultural products.

5. Let us struggle for the right of our brethren who have been displaced within Guatemala and refugees abroad to return to their original communities as soon as there are guarantees that the government and the Army will spare their lives and respect their freedom of movement and organization; and that they can recover their homes and lands currently occupied by the Army and paramilitary gangs, as well as by brother peasants forced to do so by the Army. Our brethren, the refugees, must be compensated by the Army, which destroyed their homes and crops and killed their livestock.

6. Let us struggle for the right of those displaced and all the Indian peoples to speak their languages and wear their dress without being scorned and persecuted. Let us struggle for respect for the Indian culture and values, against demagoguery and the commercial use of Indian traditions by the government, and for the respect of our customs and the lives of our elderly people.

7. Let us struggle for our children's education, for schools, and against illiteracy, for the right to have health centers and inexpensive medicines, for the right to have and exercise our religious faith in freedom.

8. Let us struggle for the right to see our relatives who have been kidnapped and made to disappear so that those responsible for the massacres and so much destruction in our communities can be punished. Let us struggle for the release of the thousands of Guatemalans held prisoner in concentration camps and clandestine prisons of the Army.

9. Let us struggle for the right of thousands of widows and orphans forcibly held in model villages and development centers to recover their freedom and to not continue to be subjected to humiliation and forced labor.

10. Let us struggle for the right to personally report the human rights violations, repression, and military control over our communities.

These are the most important needs for which we, the peasants, organize and struggle. Only when these needs are met will we have begun to build a true democracy for our people. Hundreds of thousands of peasants voted for Vinicio Cerezo because they believed in his electoral pledges and hoped for an end to the repression against our communities. For this, we, the field workers, organized in the CUC with the other popular sectors, demand the fulfillment of these promises. If there is truly a willingness to open a path of justice and democracy for Guatemala, President Cerezo should keep in mind that this is possible only through the organized and determined participation of all the country's popular and democratic sectors. The roots of our struggle have matured. The conditions in which we live are very difficult, and the situation will continue to worsen. For this, the people's struggle will continue to increase, ever more organized and determined. This will make it possible for the international organizations that work for the defense of human rights to maintain and develop their solidarity with our struggle, and possible that the suffering of each popular sector is not forsaken, as the government wants.

Finally, on the 1 May centennial and in reasserting its commitment in the struggle of the field workers and its contribution to the popular and democratic movement, the CUC greets and identifies with the combative struggle of the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan workers, who day and night watch over and defend their freedom and their homeland against the Yankee administration's aggression. The CUC greets all the workers of the world on this day of commitment and reassertion of the struggle for freedom, justice, democracy, and peace. Long live International Labor Day. Clear head, heart of solidarity, and fighting fist of field workers.

[Signed] Committee for Peasant Unity, CUC.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA061616 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has received reports from Guatemala. The quetzal [national bird], which is now sporting combat feathers, is inflicting blows on the criminal Guatemalan regime. Here are the reports:

Attack on and occupation of two villages, that is two farms, and a municipal capital. In addition, more than 1,000 people are receiving revolutionary messages. We are reading reports arriving from Guatemala. There were also clashes in which the Guatemalan Army sustained two casualties and an undetermined number of wounded. There were two other clashes and an Air Force helicopter was damaged by the revolutionary fire. Details on these events follow:

On 25 April combative units of the Commander Luis Ismata Front, at 1100, occupied San Francisco village, Malacatan municipality, San Marcos Department. During this occupation, which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, the Guatemalan guerrillas gathered more than 300 workers. Fifteen minutes later other units occupied the Santa Marta Farm for 2 hours; at 2000 they occupied the El Recreo farm for 1 and 1/2 hours and later occupied the municipal capital of El Quetzal for more than 1 and 1/2 hours and gathered approximately 400 people. During all these occupations revolutionary meetings were carried out to explain to the people about the poverty and destitution that the Guatemalan Government is imposing on all the people. There were calls to join the guerrilla struggle.

On 26 April, at 1600, when a guerrilla unit tried to occupy La Union, in San Marcos Department, they noticed the presence of the Guatemalan Army and thus decided to leave the area to avoid problems. However, as they retreated the guerrilla unit clashed with enemy troops who sustained an undetermined number of casualties. Afterward, at 1710, guerrilla units withdrew from the area.

On 27 April, at 0945, the enemy headquartered in La Union was attacked. The Guatemalan Army sustained two dead and an undetermined number of wounded. At 1100 there was another attack; the report stated that there was an undetermined number of casualties. In the afternoon a helicopter which showed up to carry away the wounded was attacked and damaged by the guerrilla units, forcing it to withdraw from the area.

We received another war bulletin from our Guatemalan brotners from the [URNG] stating the following:

War bulletin: a clash, an occupied farm, three Guatemalan Army casualties, and an undetermined number of wounded. On 29 April, in the vicinity of the Argentina Farm, Malacatan jurisdiction, San Marcos, a guerrilla unit of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms clashed with Guatemalan Army units for 30 minutes. The guerrilla unit withdrew from the combat area by maneuvering [words indistinct]; another clash involving rifle fire, hand grenades, and grenade launchers took place. The puppet Guatemalan Army sustained three dead and an undetermined number of wounded.

Also on 29 April, a guerrila unit occupied the Palmira farm, Malacatan municipality, San Marcos. They gathered 150 workers and conveyed a revolutionary message to them. After remaining in that place for 2 hours, the guerrilla unit withdrew without problems.

We send revolutionary greetings to our Guatemalan brothers, who are fighting in our brother country Guatemala, from the land of Farabundo Marti.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN STAND ON BORDER ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA051700 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 10 June Honduras and El Salvador, in compliance with the last phase of the Lima Treaty, must be prepared to submit their border dispute to International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Then we will have reached the final phase of that historic treaty, which has served as an instrument allowing Honduras and El Salvador to definitively settle their border dispute, which dates back 100 years. However, with 35 days left until this last deadline, Salvadorans are still unable to hide their evil plans to belittle the importance of complying with this final phase. The Salvadorans want us to believe that there is a last chance to directly settle the dispute.

A meeting was just held in Tegucigalpa between the commission members from the two countries. Our officials have been able to confirm that the Salvadorans are placing a number of stumbling blocks with the single purpose of causing difficulties. The Salvadorans are now raising issues that have little or no relations to the border demarcation. This is the case concerning human rights. Although the issue does involve people who would be affected with the demarcation, settlement, or conclusion of the border dispute, it is not so important that it justifies the reluctance of one of the parties to simultaneously go to the International Court.

For almost 2 years Radio America has been stating that as far as the controversy that links us to El Salvador is concerned, that country never had or has the good intention of settling the border dispute once and for all. We have trustworthy reports that allow us to safely say that Salvadorans deeply want to keep the border issue unresolved since that broad border territory constitutes a major gateway for Salvadoran governments to get rid of their domestic conflicts.

Radio America's editorials have maintained that that was the only reason why Salvadorans allowed the expiration of the 5-year term given to the two countries to directly settle their controversy, as stated in the Lima Treaty. From the start, Radio America always believed that Salvadorans would seek any excuse to prolong the meetings in the search for direct negotiations. As proof that the Salvadorans have never wanted a direct settlement, they retained in their Constitution -- which was amended 2 and 1/2 years after the Lima Treaty went into force -- the chapter on the principle of the irreducibility of Salvadoran territory. At that moment Salvadorans ignored the concept of supranationality, the principle of the public international law on supranationality. This principle upholds international treaties. Salvadorans kept the principle of irreducibility in force, which does not let them cede an inch of their territory. All the malice shown at the meetings of the border commissions is part of a preconceived ploy to let the period programmmed to reach a direct settlement run out. No settlement was ever reached, as we had charged almost 3 years ago.

The limit of Salvadoran cynicism and malice is such that after the time to reach a direct agreement elapsed, Salvadoran officials began to harp on the topic of direct settlement. They said that we should not lose hope of finding a solution to the conflict through direct negotiations. Has there ever been such treachery and malice? However, in the face of El Salvador's brazenness, we have been even more surprised to learn that the Honduran foreign secretary is glad to accept the lowly offer of continuing to seek a direct agreement when El Salvador let the 5-year term elapse, thus showing that during that time it never had any desire to find an agreement. We ask: Why has our foreign secretary been meeting with Salvadoran officials outside Honduras and outside Central America, when those confidential meetings are out of place by now?

We are now in the last phase of the Lima Treaty, that is, going to the International Court to submit the dispute to the jurisdiction of that court, to obtain a ruling that will settle the conflict once and for all. In fact, in 35 days we must go to the court. As of 10 June, everything will be in the hands of the court. We hope that a ruling by the prestigious court will be made in the next 2 years. It is impossible to think that the complacency shown by the Honduran foreign secretary toward Salvadorans is part of President Jose Azcona's foreign policy.

We understand that the president is fully aware that Salvadorans have been playing games with Honduras and that they have never wanted a direct settlement. Salvadorans want to pull us out of the framework of the Lima Treaty, treacherously alleging that there is no need to go to the court because we will be able to understand each other at any moment.

We are publicly asking the government of President Azcona to abandon its attitude of complacency, which becomes apparent when the foreign secretary attends private meetings that offer no positive results for Honduras. At this point in time, the only thing to do is to become prepared to go to the International Court. We dare predict that we will go alone, because Salvadorans are still planning their worst tricks to keep the border issue undefined.

EDITORIAL VIEWS HABIB REGIONAL DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

PA030440 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Habib's Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] Don Felipe Habib has been very busy traveling the continent once the $100-million-aid request for the contras bogged down at the U.S. Congress.

Don Felipe visited Central America, and almost none of the topics discussed with him was reported [words indistinct]. Little more was reported about his meetings with the Contadora and the Lima Group countries. This indicates a very slight variation from the Reagan administration's persistent antagonism toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

In Latin America the special U.S. ambassador to Central America met with a climate favorable, of course, to the Contadora process and the need to settle the regional conflict though a true negotiation, but also one that expressed great concern over Mr Reagan's worldwide aggressive hegemony.

Within this context, Central America appears to be a pawn about to be sacrificed for an insane heroism. An immediate reaction is to do something to avert this.

This is precisely Contadora's last remaining card to be played through the reluctance of the U.S. House of Representatives to advocate an escalation of war as an application of the lessons learned in Vietnam.

In view of such conditioning and obviously following the adminstration's instructions, Mr Habib is trying a diplomatic move aimed at leaving the Sandinist regime with a single option, this is to say, signing the Contadora Document, yet reserving for the United States the right to continue to support the contras if they are not accepted as legitimate, and even the main participants in the domestic dialogue for which the Contador agreement makes a commitment.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA041903 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli foreign minister and vice prime minister, arrived in Tegucigalpa today for a 48-hour official visit to Honduras.

Shamir was met by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras and was immediately taken to a hotel under heavy security.

The Israeli official will meet tomorrow at 1100 with Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo to review bilateral matters of mutual interest and the regional situation. Honduras and Israel established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level 1 and 1/2 years ago, abandoning the system of recurring [recurrentes] ambassadors.

Until 1980 Israel was Honduras' main arms supplier and imported several Honduran products. Therefore, it is felt that Honduran-Israeli trade may be bolstered by Shamir's visit. The Israeli foreign minister will hold a press conference at Government house in Tegucigalpa tomorrow.

Voices Contadora Support

PA060118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1959 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Yitzhaq Shamir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared today that he is in favor of the Contadora Group peace efforts.

Shamir said that despite "the distance, my government is concerned over the situation of violence in Central America and hopes that the region can resolve it in a peaceful manner, either by its own effort or with the continent's support."

Shamir held a brief talk with Honduran reporters in one of the rooms at the Presidential House, which had been occupied hours before by members of his personal security force who did not allow the reporters to get closer than 3 meters from Shamir. Shamir granted a 10-minute interview. He told them that he met with President Jose Azcona Hoyo for approximately 2 hours, a meeting which he termed "very productive, instructive, and extremely cordial," but he refused to give any details about their conversation.

After refusing to answer questions about alleged relations between his government and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Shamir gave assurances that "we have no relations with the anti-Sandinists; we are not interested in overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, either by our own direct action or by commissioning others to do it." He said that his visit to Central America is in accordance with his country's interests in improving the relations that already exist with the region.

He denied that he has come to reactivate the military agreements with Honduras. "I can assure you that there is not now and never has been any military agreement with Honduras." He also denied that Israel is again going to become the Honduran Army's main arms supplier, as it was from 1970 to 1980. Israel supplied Honduras with armored cars for reconnaissance, automatic rifles, planes, gunships, light and heavy artillery, various types of military instruction, and training for security units. During that decade, Israel's presence was also felt through agricultural and financial assistance in some projects for the country's development.

"We are going to increase our technical and economic aid to Honduran agriculture, and if this country needs our military assistance, we could also provide such assistance as we have done in the past," Shamir said. In 1982 Israel's military presence in Honduras began to be replaced almost completely by the United States, when it arrived with a joint military maneuvers program that is still continuing and has enabled the Honduran Army to rearm.

However, Honduras' main military force, its Air Force, still has several squadrons of Super Mystere fighter planes bought from Israel. Most of the deals between Honduras and Israel were carried out on the basis of exchanging agricultural products for weapons.

Shamir appreciated the support Honduras has given Israel at international forums when his country has had to retaliate with military actions against international terrorism. Shamir confirmed his government's invitation to President Jose Azcona Hoyo to visit Israel at the date he considers most suitable.

Shamir will leave this afternoon for El Salvador to continue his tour of Central America. He will also visit Guatemala and on 8 May he will attend the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez.

DISPLACED PEASANTS SEEK GOVERNMENT AID

PA031930 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Several displaced persons from the border area have arrived in this capital. One of them, a Honduran displaced from the border with Nicaragua, is Mr Jose Aguilar Canada. He says that due to the deaths of more than 50 fellow Hondurans in the border area, hundreds of Honduran families have sought refuge in Nueva Palestina in the Patuca region, facing hunger, poverty, and death.

Fellow citizens who have sought refuge in their own country are demanding the attention of the central government. They need food and land to work to rebuild their lives far from the conflict between the counterrevolutionaries and the Sandinists' barbarism. This is what the humble peasant Jose Aguilar Canada told this station in Roy Arthur's report.

[Begin recording] [Arthur] The warlike atmosphere on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, due to the constant clashes between Sandinist forces and counterrevolutionary groups, has caused a critical situation for thousands of fellow Hondurans. In addition to hunger and poverty, death also lurks. It has been reported that during the past few months at least 50 Hondurans have died as a direct result of those clashes. Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada, displaced like thousands of his fellow citizens to Nueva Palestina, came to the Presidency in search of help.

[Aguilar] We have come to discuss the reasons we have been displaced to Nueva Palestina. This is the moment in which we need our government's help because of the manner in which we live in that area. Perhaps we are not used to asking for any help whatsoever, but today we are forced to do so. We do not want to, but circumstances force us to; is that clear?

[Arthur] Aguilar refers to himself, the moment in which they decided to move to Nueva Palestina due to the situation.

[Aguilar] We arrived in Nueva Palestina approximately a month ago.

[Arthur] What forced you to leave the border area?

[Aguilar] We were forced to leave because we do not want to fall as so many others have due to the conflicts in the area. We love our children, and we have tried to evacuate them from those zones to prevent further threats to our lives.

[Arthur] How many people have moved to the Patuca region?

[Aguilar] Seven hundred and sixty-four people, or a total of 113 families that I have written down here, as you can see. I carried out a census.

[Arthur] Can you ratify the presence of troops foreign to the Honduran Army in that region?

[Aguilar] I am going to be sincere in that regard. When I was looking about the Patuca region on Palm Sunday, the incursion took place. That day I was in the Patuca region. Therefore I cannot tell you how many people invaded the area where we were because I was not there. However, I can assure you that our lands were invaded.

[Arthur] What are your (?priorities)?

[Aguilar] For us this has been a year of crisis, because we are living like guests in the region. When one arrives in a strange place one feels a little out of place.

[Arthur] Please repeat your name.

[Aguilar] Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada. First of all, what we need is food and lands to work like we are used to -- freely -- and to produce staples.

[Arthur] After meeting with Dr William Hall Rivera, the president's private secretary, Aguilar said the following:

[Aguilar] The president's answer through Dr William Hall is that he will send us food next Monday. Most of all we requested food and land because we need land to work on. We are not used to being given everything; we like to work and produce to maintain ourselves.

[Arthur] You have listened to Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada, displaced to Nueva Palestina, formerly a resident of the border with Nicaragua, explained the plight of a group of 700 people or 113 families. However, there are hundreds of fellow citizens who have been forced to leave the border area. [end recording]

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1 MAY DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

PA021759 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] It is clear that ideological differences prevent the workers' unification. Yesterday's demonstration commemorating International Labor Day was the second one carried out in a unified manner since 1967. Organizations of various tendencies participated with the intention of telling the government: We are present. However, at the end they were divided, and what is worse, they clashed among themselves.

Approximately 7,000 people participated in the demonstration. Although there was no unified position, the general motto was clear: opposition to the presence of contras in this country. Hunger, unemployment, and the absence of an effective and organized government plan were not the main topics handled by the national workers and peasants' movement.

During the march, cooperatives and labor and peasant organizations protested the presence of foreign troops, the involvement of the Nicaraguan contras in our national life, Reagan's policy in Central America, and other situations, which show that the majority sectors in Honduras perceive an imminent war.

The peasant organizations proposed the expropriation of the latifundiums and the free distribution of land, accompanied by technical training, credit, and support from the government's agricultural authorities, to reactivate the so-called agrarian reform. The waiting-time is running out for President Azcona and his Cabinet, the peasant leaders said during their speeches.

The workers demanded an evaluation of the members of the presidential Cabinet to verify if they are fulfilling their duties; otherwise they should be replaced. The workers also demanded justice, and this demand was sent to the judicial branch, which was asked to dispense justice in Honduras without manipulation, compromise, or favoritism.

However, the main point of the labor and peasant demonstration was their demand for internal and external peace, because the prevailing winds of war are the worst threat to the country's organized productive sectors. In this respect, they emphatically demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops and Nicaraguan contras. This caused some problems during the peaceful demonstration, according to some leaders.

There were some incidents that overshadowed the outlook for the unification of the productive sectors. When Central Workers' Confederation [CGT] Secretary General Felicito Avila, one of the most outstanding and capable union leaders, was delivering a speech, a group of 15 to 20 members of the United Federation of Honduran Workers, FUTH, booed him, and threw orange peels at him.

In another incident worth mentioning, when labor leader Napoleon Acevedo [FUTH president] was delivering a speech, Oscar Escalante [CGT assistant secretary general] shouted: Communists, out!, which made the FUTH members react by attacking him. Escalante was surrounded, and he took out his pistol. He was escorted to the CGT headquarters.

Another important aspect was the placing of a book at General Francisco Morazon's monument. The book was signed by many Honduran peasants, workers, students, and professionals who are opposed to war and who emphatically say yes to peace. According to Leonor Meza, the official announcer at the program, this book will be sent to the various Honduran departments and then to other countries and international organizations to show that the Honduran people want peace and tranquillity in their country and in Central America.

Another incident that cannot be overlooked was the burning of a U.S. flag by some labor leaders, placing the Honduran national flag to its right.

PERU'S ALVA CASTRO COMMENTS ON HAVANA TALKS

PA051347 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Luis Alva Castro, prime minister and minister of economy and finance of Peru, by Guillermo Santiesteban in Havana; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Santiesteban] Do you think the purpose of your visit to Cuba has been fulfilled?

[Alva Castro] Yes. I came to the sister nation of Cuba, first, to bring the greetings of solidarity of the Peruvian president to President Fidel Castro, and second, I came to discuss something that worries all Peruvians: the continuing presence of two Cuban boats that are navigating in our territorial sea, helping us in an area basic for us, in other words: feeding all Peruvians. In this regard, I want to tell you that President Castro told me categorically that this has been approved. These boats can remain there for 6 more months, and 100 percent of their catch will go to feed the Peruvian people.

[Santiesteban] So you are pleased with the work done by the Cuban boats there?

[Alva Castro] We are fully satisfied. It was a great gesture of solidarity which Peruvians greatly appreciate, because when the new Peruvian administration assumed office on 28 July, it found the country in a very serious crisis. This serious crisis specifically started because national consumption had taken a plunge and there was a large number of Peruvians who demanded from the government immediate and urgent solutions to the food problem. When the Peruvian Government asked President Fidel Castro to help us in this area, help was not long in coming. The Peruvians received these boats -- which have a large catch capacity -- right away; they are helping us solve part of this great problem.

We believe that more than 10,800 tons of fish were caught in the first 6 months. This is very important for us. We have tremendous wealth in the Peruvian sea but we made a mistake. The previous adminstrations did not realize the need to build a fleet, which is what we are now doing. Soon, we will have our own fleet. But we must acknowledge that all this time we have been receiving the solidaristic help of a brother country like Cuba, which approached us with no other interest than that of helping a country in a serious bind. It came to us and extended its hand of solidarity and opened a great bridge so that we can, through these boats, correct a food deficit which we inherited from the previous government.

[Santiesteban] In the building of this fleet, is there any possibility for help from the Cuban Government?

[Alva Castro] Well, Peru is undertaking that itself, and the help that we receive -- apart from these two boats which are already a great deal of help to us -- also includes advice and cooperation so that, from the technical point of view, we can have the boats needed to fish in the almost 200 miles where our boats must operate. For this reason I came to tell all of you that I am very happy to have come to Cuba. In addition, I am happy to have attended, accompanying President Castro, the commemoration of Labor Day, a day that unites all Latin Americans and all the workers of the world.

Ends 4-Day Visit

PA051324 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro ended a 4-day visit to Cuba and departed for Peru on Sunday. During his stay in Havana Alva Castro met with Cuban President Fidel Castro and participated in the national activities commemorating the international Labor Day. Before leaving, Alva Castro expressed his satisfaction over Cuba's gesture of donating a field hospital with 100 beds to Peru for the areas affected by an earthquake in Cuzco, as announced to him by President Fidel Castro. Luis Alva Castro conveyed cordial greetings from Peruvian President Alan Garcia to the Cuban president.

ECONOMISTS SIGN PACT WITH MEXICAN COUNTERPARTS

FL021736 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1416 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The National Association of Cuban Econimists [ANEC] and its counterpart Mexican organization have signed a cooperation agreement for the exchange of information on technical and academic experience. The agreement includes a program of activities that include joint research studies, and the exchange of scholarship students. It also establishes a schedule for lectures, seminars, and roundtables that will be held both in Mexico and in Cuba. Among the most outstanding subjects included in the protocol are the mechanisms for joint research on foreign trade, technological development, economic planning, and food resources. ANEC and its Mexican counterpart signed the cooperation agreement in Mexico City in the presence of Cuban diplomats and officials of the local Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

NONALIGNED STANDARDIZATION MEETING BEGINS 5 MAY

FL051950 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The sixth meeting of coordinating countries in the sphere of standardization, weights and measurements, and quality control of the Nonaligned Movement began at Havana's Palace of Conventions today. His excellency Mr Malgalmurti, Indian ambassador to Cuba, made the opening remarks. The Indian representative expressed his confidence that the meeting will continue the work the nonaligned nations have performed in that area.

Ramon Darias Rodes, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization, was unanimously elected president of this sixth meeting. Darias referred to the real and objective facts of the economic crisis the world is experiencing and to the foreign debt problem the so-called Third World is facing and that they are poorer and more and more exploited. The official blamed industrialized capitalism for maintaining this situation and remaining deaf to the call of these countries. Most of his speech dealt with economic topics.

PRESIDENT CANCELS TRIP AFTER PRD, PRSC CLASHES

FL051845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, May 5 CANA-REUTER -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic today cancelled a planned trip to the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias this week after the deaths of two people yesterday in pre-election violence, his office announced.

The latest killings came in a shootout between supporters of rival parties in the Caribbean resort of Boca Chica, 18 miles (30 kms) southeast of the capital and brought the death toll ahead of this month's presidential election to five, police said.

The dead were supporters of the opposition Reformist Social Christian Party (Partido Reformista Social Cristiano) which is challenging the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Dominicano) for the right to suceed Jorge Blanco in the May 16 elections.

Twenty people were injured and six vehicles set alight in the incident, which PRD candidate Jacobo Majluta said was an attempt to kill him.

In an effort to stem the growing wave of violence, Jorge Blanco today visited the PRSC head, ex-President Joaquin Balaguer, to appeal for calm. He was due to see Majluta this afternoon. Last month local television stations agreed to help defuse tension by banning overtly insulting party political broadcasts.

Majluta Holds Press Conference

FL051809 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] and Structure Party presidential candidate has charged that he was subjected to a criminal attack in the national district Boca Chica township. Jacobo Majluta accused some individuals who were with businessman Jacinto Peynado, Reformist Party District senator candidate, of the action. Majluta called a press conference [words indistinct] to make the charge.

[Majluta] "We have called [words indistinct] a press conference to inform the entire country we have been victims of a criminal attack -- evidently against myself -- which was perpetrated by individuals headed by Mr Jacinto Peynado and Mr (Cuqui) Marte, reformist leaders."

The president of the senate said he was not accusing the reformist senator candidate. Regarding this, Majluta said:

"I want to point out that I am not accusing Mr Peynado or Mr Marte of ordering the attack, but I am saying people who were with them did it."

The incident took place when two caravans met -- one headed by Majluta and another by Jacinto Peynado. Reformists and PRD followers accuse each other of starting the shooting, which resulted in at least two deaths and several with gunshot wounds.

Majluta asserted that the reformist activities made an attempt against his life because of the following:

"I say it was a direct attempt against my life because the first shot hit the jeep [words indistinct] in the order you know I always follow in caravans."

He indicated that three of his bodyguards were wounded traveling in the jeep he uses for caravans. The PRD presidential candidate reported that another of his bodyguards was wounded. Regarding this the political leader said:

"One of them, who actually walks behind me and is in the hospital, was hit several times by rifle shots but also by other types of arms, because we heard them, and according to military experts who were with us, other types of weapons were used."

Majluta reported that he was accompanied to the Boca Chica caravan by his family and some of his [words indistinct]. The PRD and Structure Party presidential candidate said:

"I want to make clear to what extent those who (?dare to) commit such a barbaric act could be considered innocent. The fact that I was with my wife, my daughter, and several nieces and nephews [words indistinct] did not deter those barbarians, and they brutally shot at our caravan. They shot not only at our jeep but also at other vehicles behind us."

Majluta noted that he did directly accuse the reformist party of the attack against him.

"But I directly accuse reformist party members, [words indistinct] movement headed by leaders of the reformist party. I believe Mr Jacinto Peynado should disclose who was with him and why they directly attempted against my life and, worse yet, endanger the lives of innocent boys, girls, men, and women who are participating in a festive caravan, as our whole campaign has been."

JORGE RELEASES FORMER POLICE CHIEF, SON

PA060328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 5 May (EFE) -- On the orders of President Salvador Jorge Blanco, Major General Luis Ney Tejeda Alvarez, retired, former national police chief, and his son and namesake, who was a former officer in the Dominican Air Force, were released today.

Several war weapons of various caliber, ammunition, and military camouflage garments were found in the home of the former police chief. For this reason he and his son were arrested the past weekend and detained until today. The release of Tejeda Alvarez and his son was reported by the national district attorney on President Jorge's instructions.

ARGENTINA

ALFONSIN SAID STUDYING MILITARY JUDGES CONFLICT

PY051538 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1436 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA) -- According to reliable sources, President Raul Alfonsin did not attend this morning's opening ceremony of the first Latin American congress of hydrocarbons, as scheduled. Instead he remained at the Olivos presidential residence studying the conflictive situation created by the instructions that the defense minister issued to military judges. According to the sources, Alfonsin has been meeting since 0930 with Defense Minister German Lopez, Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, and Interior Ministry Secretary Facundo Suarez Lastra. Alfonsin was scheduled to attend the hydrocarbons congress where he was to deliver a speech at 1030. However, this appearance was suddenly suspended this morning, and no official information was released in this regard.

Defense Meeting Denied

PY051811 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Relay from Government Palace by Susana Serrao]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon. President Raul Alfonsin is dealing with state matters at Olivos presidential residence. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez also reported that there will be no more resignations from the federal court. He also denied news reports that President Alfonsin reportedly met this morning with Defense Minister German Lopez and other officials of the defense sector.

Lopez added that the president did not attend the annual Latin American hydrocarbons congress because he had to deal with matters related to the economic and social conference that will take place today at 1700 here at Government House.

CHILE

JUNTA REPORTEDLY REJECTS STATE OF SIEGE DECREE

PY060237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0156 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 May (EFE) -- The Chilean Government Junta has twice rejected a decree proposed by President General Augusto Pinochet that would have instituted a state of siege in the country. This was reported by the opposition magazine APSI, which cites a "government adviser" who asked not to be identified as the source of its information. According to APSI, recently Pinochet has twice sent to the Government Junta a decree proposing a state of siege that "was rejected on both occasions." The Junta -- which is made up of the commanders of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Carabineros -- performs the role of a legislative branch within the military government. According to the Constitution, the president must have the Junta's authorization to institute a state of siege. Chile is currently under a state of emergency and under a state of "threat to domestic peace," which are less severe than a state of siege.

APSI reported that in view of the Junta's refusal, Pinochet decided to institute a "de facto" state of siege by deploying troops on the streets on 1 May and by ordering 2 days before and 1 day after 1 May massive raids and detentions in several poor districts.

PERU

'TERRORISTS' KILL VICE ADMIRAL PONCE DE LEON

PY051434 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- Peruvian Navy Vice Admiral Carlos Ponce de Leon was murdered this morning by five alleged terrorists who hurled two grenades at him just as he was getting into his car. The police reported that the attack occurred near the residence of the admiral in Orrantia del Mar. The car was totally destroyed.

URUGUAY

ANTI-U.S. WORKERS RALLY, SPEECHES MARK 1 MAY

PY021236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP) -- Over 100,000 people today attended the rally marking the Workers Day in Uruguay, which was sponsored by the PIT-CNT (Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers). In a 40-minute speech, PIT-CNT President Jose Delia lashed out at the economic policy of the Uruguayan Government and made a lengthy analysis of the international situation.

After expressing the support of the Uruguayan workers for Nicaragua, Delia said that there must be free countries in Central America and accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of being the dark beast that threatens peace.

The labor union leader also voiced the solidarity of the Uruguayan working class with the people of Chile and Paraguay, where repressive forces and demonstrators are clashing in violent incidents at this very moment, he said.

Delia went on to demand that the military officers accused of violating human rights during the 1973-1985 de facto military regime be tried by civilan courts.

The left-wing PIT-CNT rally included speeches by several rural representatives and by a Nicaraguan labor representative who talked about the situation prevailing in his country.